THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

West, Moulton and Tilton the Three Chief Witnesses for the Plaintiff.

THE ELIZABETH AND THEODORE LETTERS.

How this Mass of Amatory Correspondence, Purnished by the Plaintiff, Is Used by the Defence.

THE DEFENCE OUTLINED

A pause of two days in the long trial is what the

orist would have called "a sweet boon." Not that the days are languidly spent nor too completely occupied. Not Catharine of Arragon mor Queen Caroline nor Warren Haetings were more sumptuously tried. It is the dignified hour of eleven before Court is called, but that barely allows own New Yorkers time to breakfast and cross the lerry ; and then at one the conflict ceases and sandwiches! Fried Hoysters!" At four the cries makes proclamation that the jury is about to re-tire. Then after a livile caucusing the plaintin and defendant, lawyers, spectators and Judge take their departure through a black file of auditors drawn up in the darkened loobies. Outside the ouse every fair day at four a great multitude is drawn up in the public streets. The object of observation is, of course, Mrs. Titton. Beecher comes next modienm of attention. Lastly the Judge and new relation of man a special new interest at-taches to him. Mr. Beecher, as widely known before, to his countrymen as Greeley or Joe Jef-lerson, stands now in a wholly new position, and those who had read "Norwood" or the "Star Papers" and heard him preach a lecture, come again, responsive to the accusations against him, to see if there be any proofs of these blemishes on the reality of that term-that is, he was known. but not to the outer multitude. He was mened, but not samed. There was a gilmmer of him, and to his circle he was a plain portrait; but highest performances he has never obtained and even now, magnified by his relation to his towering adversary in this scandal, he is a thin and wapory being. To edit a weekly religious newspaper, lecture through the country in the winter, make some clever poems and have an incidental relation to polemics and politics cannot give that rank which Mr. Beecher has won as the pulpit spirit of emancipation, personal friend and peer f Lincoln, Chase, Sumner and Seward, and ambassador to the people of England to neutralize the people of that country by his eloquence, and finally, at the close of the war, selected to raise the flag that was bauled down by Major Anderson. When the small-beer poet Greene arraigned Shakespeare, when Chatterton mankind had something of the parallel which ap. pears to the great multitude at Tilton matching Beecher. And nothing but the quality of the crime charged upon the great defendant could have so speedily raised the plaintiff to an equality of a no-

Of course in the nearest circle of critics there who outweign Beecher with Tilbut this is rather an intrinsic extrinsic study. There are some who think that Tilton's logic is more sound; his English purer, if less copious; his fancy, if less fantastic, more genuine, and his purpose as bold, with less self-indulgence. At least most remarkable men in fibre and of will they of thousands who have no sympathy with Mr. Til-ton's prominence and regard it as mere forwardss, and believe he is one of the mere ducklings of Beecher, foolishly experimenting on the wide

good where his patron has so long been a power. To others the very nature of tals compiaint is a testimonial to Beccher.

"Look," they say, "at Tilton, under forty years of age, saking the protection of a court to keep a person a quarter of a century his senior from the protection of a court to keep a person a quarter of a century his senior from the protection of a court to keep a person a quarter of a century his senior protection of the power of a century his senior protection of a court to keep a person a quarter of a century his senior protection of the power of the protection of the

on and Moulton have both taken occasion to Triton and Moniton have both taken occasion to spit sarcasm and innuendo at Plymouth church. It was Mouiton's favorite topic, and he always brightened up when he got an opportunity. This on becomes a champion again and drops his subdued and melanchoty air when he can fire a shot at the old brick church.

THE AWATORY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OF THE OF THE LAST THEY CAPT HAVE THE LIBERT OF Which examination has been hald for the last three days have the up

extract in Court, but did not altogether succeed:—
After Mis. Thiton left her house hastily to live with the Ovington family her hysband, who was master of the premises; instituted a systematic search in the dy-leaves of her books, and in drawers, closes and trunks, for any data perfinent to the great case. Mrs. Thiton had not been advised of the value to her reputation of many things behind her. Among these were bundles of her letters to Mr. Thiton, with his replies. He was aware of the general contents of these, and when new-paper assertions were huried upon him and his wie and when the witness, Bessie Turner, was induced to make him appear a household ruffins and terrorizer, Thiton said to Judge Morris, who had just then come into his case:—"These letters abundantly refute Bessie Turner's story." Morris then said:—"I advise you to have copies laken of sufficient of those letters to be able to use them if you are sought to be ceaten down in advance by public opinion."
Mr. Thiton then dictated nearly the whole of this correspondence to phonographers, and of which the bulk were subsequently published.

The Internet of the produced by the defence to sustain a theory they mean to advance as to Titon's character.

This theory seems now pretty plain by the course of Mr. Everts' questioning. It may be out-

ton's character.

This theory seems now pretty plain by the course of Mr. Evarts' questioning. It may be outlined somewhat as follows:—
Tition will be represented as a smart, rebellious-minded, vain and subtie young person, with an incurable ambition, which would not stop for a point of principle. Various witnesses will be adduced to show this, among them, it is said, a publisher to whom he had once sent as original several of his older poems, receiving \$50 apiece for them.

insher to whom he had once sent as original several of his older poems, receiving \$50 aplece for them.

His course will be traced up to the time be became Mr. Beecher's protegd, when he received for the first time a irlendly and a social recognition which rapidly advanced his fortunes. For a time he was modest, and affected pirty, or, at least, a high morality. Those were the years of his normal growth, but he was unable to stand good fortune, and when he had reached the editornal chair of the Independent, and through Mr. Beecher's absence became absolute there, he conceived assence of injury to his patron, because the general public would not give all his radicalisms the respect and credence which he expected. In course of time he embraced an opportunity to show his spite by attacking Mr. Beecher in the columns he controlled and by antagonizing him in his own lecture room. The church people regarded him as an upstart and sided with their pastor. Mrs. Tilton also grew troubled at the irrascibility of her husband toward the man whom above all others she considered the purest and greatest. Baffled at his own fireside, as well as in the religious world, Tilton conceived a hate of religiou itself and endeavored to take the Independent into infidelity. He was constantly denouncing Mr. Beecher to his wile, and the correspondence between them proves that she had only the purest consideration for her pastor, and hoped through him to recover Tilton to numinity and morality. Thus things went on until anti-Beecherism became a monomania with this plaintiff. He foreswore the divinity of Christ, absented himself from church, introduced the apostless of devilishness to his family, and to rival Mr. Beecher in the woman's suffrage reform he rook the presidency of the Woodbuil school of lemale suffragists, and at this time should do to keep her soul from taint and her children from pernicious influences. Mr. Beecher, in an evil hour, advised her to discipline him, believing that Tilton loved his wile, and that a separation would

Into a trap whereby a could revenge aimself to the fullest.

About this time he lost control of Mr. Bowen's publications and was reduced to want. He toen applied his whole energies to the object of revenge, used Moulton to involve Mr. Beecher and obtain admissions from him, and finally tortured his sick wife into a confession of adultery with Mr. Beecher. After this Mr. Beecher was blackmalled for money to establish Mr. Tilton in business, and Moulton worked up the case, until be not only had quantities of letters from the dehedant, but also letters from other members of his family, many of them awkward and insinuating.

According to this outline of the defence it was a According to this outline of the defence it was a part of Thiton's pian to believe that his wife had never sinned at heart, but only through persuasions addressed to her religious nature. Thus, when this arch-conspirator had subsisted on his enemy for years and overthrown him at last he would recover his wife and family, and be the hero of the hour in the city of Brooklyn.

General Tracy will open in a speech of from two to three days, and it is well known that his dislike of Moulton will lead him to couple that individual with Tilton as an accessory.

THE COURTS.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

THE SUNDAY VISITORS BEFORE THE BAR OF THE POLICE COURT.

Social reformers whose efforts have been inveighed loud and long against the system of paying working people on Saturday. The justice of their efforts would need no better recommenda-tion than that to be found at the Tomba Police Court on Sunday morning. Throughout the week the crowd brought up on the morning watch are bummers of the most unmistakable type, no-torious courtesans and hapless vagrants, while those who appear on Sunday are of a different and better class. Sprinkled through the crowd brought up before Judge Smith vesterday were a large number of clerks and tradesmen, who had become jolly on the proceeds of their week's labor and as penancy had slept in cells. The Judge, who is quick to disco social status of those brought before him, does not fail to question those whose faces are unfamiliar. Old stayers he cracks jokes with and always gives them ten days, while to strangers ne is kindly in

Noticeable among those in the dock vesterday morning was a handsome young man, whose pretty form was encased in an Ulster overcoat. He seemed much embarrassed and was certainly much the worse for his Saturday night's from When arrayed he blushed like a girl, and seemed very nervous and hung his head. The Judge asked :-

"John Smith," responded the chopfallen youth.
"Where do you live?" was the next judicial in-"In West Twelfth street" was the evasive reply.

The Judge did not want to further embarrass

the youth, so he said:—
"It cannot be possible that you are my cousin

the jouth, so he said:—

"It cannot be possible that you are my cousin who was lost some months ago, and yet your singular name would lead me to that beiner, it being such a rare one. Hold up your head and let me see your face."

The youth elevated his head to exhibit a scarlet countenance, and the Judge, on scrutinizing it, said:—"No you're not the cousin, so you must be the other John Smith who gives me so much trouble here. Every time he is arrested he gives a different address, and wears different clothes."

The youth protested that he had never been arrested before, but the Judge said the records of the court would not justify his believing any such story. The clerk was directed to see how many times John Smith had been arrested during the week. The report came that he was entered nine times. Notwithstanding the documentary evidence to the contrary, the young man stil heid his ground. Finally the Judge told the prisoner he would discharge him if he would swear he had never been arrested before. The youth swore, and, as he was leaving, the Judge said. "I won't ask you to swear that your name is smith."

As Smith stepped down and out an officer brought another prisoner visa-vis with he awful front of Justice. His nose was terribly scarred and deneate shades of pink and green obtained around either optic. Justice stared and the prisoner can he prisoner with the awful front of Justice. His nose was terribly scarred and deneate shades of pink and green obtained around either optic. Justice stared and the prisoner was the eyes down at his hat, which all the while he had been dailying with. Justice looked at the sing which the officer presented and read the prisoner's name. "Dwight," said the conded the charge. "Then," said the Judge. "I see it all. You were charged with being drunk. What have you to say".

Dwight denied the charge. "Then," said the Judge. "I see it all. You were charged with being drunk. What have you to say".

Dwight denied the charge. "Then," said the clothes-line in the biashed, and the crims

charge of larceny against Hobart. He was the storekeeper, who had lound the weight larcening the more and being refused the same he raised a row, for which he and his friend were thrown into the street, where the officer arrested them. When these facts were stated, a man appeared beiner the desk to make a charge of larceny against Hobart. He was the storekeeper, who had lost his weight. In searching Hobart the sergeant had found the weight, and the storekeeper was sent to the station house to get his lost property. Finley and Hobart were locked up, in order that they might become sover. Hill. Tapping.

Henry Kneif, of No. 239 William street, charged Henry Haines with having stolen from his liquor store at the above number \$5 in money and a number of cigars. Haines was held.

number of cigars. Haines was neid.

WOMAN'S DANGER.

On Saturday night as Mary Post was passing along Franklin street, on her way to the drug store for some medicine for her lather, who was lil, she was met in front of No. 188 by Jeremiah Driscoil, who said something to her; she don't remember what. She paid no attention to him, but continued on her way. Before she had gone twenty feet she was seized from behind and dragged into the hailway of No. 188 by Briscoil and two other men, named respectively Casterty and Crowly. Her cries brought an officer to the rescue and the assaitants were arrested. The Jadge held them for trial in default of ball.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Plammer. AN INHUMAN SCOUNDRELL

An extreme case of inhumanity was brought to the notice of this Court yesterday. Officer Quigley, of the Nineteenth precinct, arraigned Edward Martin, twenty-five years of age, of No. 1,009 First avenue, on a charge of beating his wife Annie in a brutal manner and then throwing her down a brutal manner and then throwing her down a flight of stairs. Her injuries were considered dangerous because of her delicate condition and her forced exposure to the terrible cold weather of saturday night. Liquor was, as usual, the cause the assault, and so insensible was the accused to the sufferings of his whie that had not the neighbors left their beds to protect and shelter her her death would, no doubt, have followed. As it is her life is in danger. The brutal husband was committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Mary Masterson, of No. 427 East Twenty-fifth street, was accused of an assault on Thomas Maslooked every inch the tyrant that her husband's cut and battered head indicated she was. She did not deny the assault, but said it was not true that she had inflicted the injuries with an axe; she had "only used a scrubbing brush upon him, and that on y to protect herself when he had attempted to beat her without provocation." Mary was held for trial in default of bail.

PRACTICAL JORING.

John Reilly undertook to obtain the equivalent of a week's board at the expense of Henry Kremwieder, of No. 1,161 Second avenue, by running off the their and started in hot pursuit. As the owner of the flour overtook Rellly the latter turned sudenly upon him and throwing the bag full in his lace sent the contents all over him. A policeman next took up the chase and arrested him. The alleged their was vesterday committed for trial at the special sessions.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge
Lawrence.—Nos. 37, 42, 61, 72, 73, 76, 81, 82, 83, 85,
89, 94, 101, 123, 129, 132, 166, 172, 177, 195, 200, 209,
217, 218, 219, 221, 229, 246, 247, 248, 252, 255, 256.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge
Van Vorst.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—
Demurrers—Nos. 6, 17, 114, 122, 78, 123, 127, 131,
132, 137, 138, 139, 146, 149, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 74,1,
65, 64, 48, 60, 163, 165.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned
until Monday, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge
Van Brunt.—Nos. 15925, 448, 348, 572, 15895, 15905,
1830, 2110, 2106, 164, 2340, 892, 2338, 462, 920, 924,
926, 928, 920, 932, 934, 936, 940, 942, 944. Part 3—
Held by Judge Dononue.—Court opens at half past
ten A. M.—Nos. 295, 829, 1889, 1068, 1089 ×, 1591 ×, 2111,
2113, 15935, 1322, 1445, 253, 877, 1119, 879, 823, 861,
229, 1055, 2117, 2119, 1005, 775, 93, 1007. Part 3—
Held by Judge Brady.—Court opens at eleven
A. M.—To be Reid in the General Term room.—
Case on, No. 979.

SUCEMBER.—Beld by

A. M.—To be seld in the General Term room.— Case on, No. 979.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Moneil and Freedman.—Nos. 28, 13. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—IRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Speir.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 583, 753, 713, 687, 845, 838, 869, 1619, 1711, 199, 62554, 313, 843, 653, 1719. Part 2.—Held by Judge Curus.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 84, 874, 554, 914, 802, 1030, 28, 734, 920, 934, 926, 896, 660, 949, 950. COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM. - Adjourned sine

17, 27, 28, 43.
COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-Part 1-Held by 11, 21, 25, 26, 20

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Junge Larremore.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—
Nos. 1244, 1190, 1239, 95, 1164, 2099, 1937, 1136, 1093, 1165, 1252, 487, 1068, 1069, 494 Part 2.—Held by Junge J. F. Daly.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—
Nos. 1300, 1662, 1212, 1260, 202, 1230, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Junge Shea.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 1293, 1450, 1565, 990, 1415, 2617, 1457, 1460, 1365, 2319, 1472, 266, 1140, 1100, 1357. Causes reserved for this day and not on the Calendar will appear as soon as causes now on may be disposed of, not more than fifteen cases appearing on each day Calendar. Part 2.—Held by Judge Alker.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 1078-5, 191, 1192, 1197, 1328, 1413, 1432, 1913, 2075, 2098, 4172, 2388, 5459, 1455, 879. Part 3.—Held by Judge McAdam.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 4779, 1813, 2650, 1073, 1178, 1225, 1441, 2003, 2082, 2266, 2337, 2351, 2368, 2369, 2450, 2562, 2503, 2533, 2661, 2692, 2444, 2735, 2707, 2754, 2007, 2008, 2471, 2050, 2088, 2471, 2650, 2008, 2471, 267

1225, 1441, 2003, 2082, 2265, 2337, 2351, 2368, 2369, 2450, 2502, 2503, 2533, 2661, 2692, 2444, 2733, 2707, 2755, 2850, 2866, 2811, 2859.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by RECORDER HERREL.—The People vs. William Hatch, John Filmore, Annie Waiker and John Bennis, robbery; Same vs. James Robinson and William Regan, burgiary; Same vs. James Rinny and Charles McKinley, burgiary; Same vs. Thomas Dempsey, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Win Olsen, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Thomas Mahr, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Timothy Donobue, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Honkel Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph Brown and Thomas Chance, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Willis, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Willis, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles H. Carroll, grand larceny; Same vs. Herman P. Ulhbrock, grand larceny; Same vs. Monzo Jonnson and Sophits Johnson, grand larceny; Same vs. Margaret Phalon, petit larceny; Same vs. James W. Smith, assault and battery.

Court of Over And Terriner—Held by Judge Barrett.—The People vs. John Bellly, homicide.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

A correspondent of the London Times draws our attention to a strong corroboration of the main incidents of the story lately told respecting the head of the Lord Protector Cromwell, to be found in the "Firty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal," of the late Mr. Cyrus Redding, and resting on the authority of Horace Smith, one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses," &c. Redding writes under date about 1821 or 1822:—"Horace Smith was acquainted with a medical gentlece. The report came that he was entered mine times. Nowithistanding the documentary evited ground. Finnily the Judge told the presenter he would describe the head of more to gratily my ourlosty he would wear to head of more to gratily my ourlosty he would wear to head of more to gratily my ourlosty he would wear to head of more to gratily my ourlosty he may be a second to the proper to your town to head of more to gratily my ourlosty he may be a second to the proper town as you do not not to the first town of the proper town as you do not not town the head of freed and the proper town of the pro man who had in his possession the head of Oliver Cromwell, and in order to gratify my curiosty he

THE WHAT IS IT?

"Old Princeton" in a State of Alarm.

Is There a Contagions Disease in the Athens of New Jersey?

College Boys Sick and College Boys Well Pleased with the Prospect of Getting Home.

The usually well beloved and sleepy town which Jerseymen delight to call "The Athens of New Jersey," instead of Princeton, has figured much in our country's history. The chronicles record that Washington, and the chronicles elaborately detail ton is an old town, but still she is not satisfied. She desires to crowd herself to the front, to take a front seat in the Congress of aspiring hamlets, some of which are only recognized by

and the significant sign, "Lots for sale cheap. mentioned outside of New Jersey. Yet Princeton is as old as the Republic, and now that the Cen-tennial is coming on little Princeton wants noto-riety, by the side of which the same of the metropolis will pale.

It ought to be admitted that in one particular she

s entitled by her venerable age to ask New York to step down to a lower seat. This is in regard to located one of the finest colleges of learning in our country, the erudition of whose President-the renerable and respected Dr. McCosh-and faculty is national, and in which all true Americans take a just pride. But the credit of graduating gentlemen of finished education does not satisfy

THIS LITTLE TOWN ON A HILL She wants reputation, even if it be through the instrumentality of an epidemic that will scatter itary one-eyed policeman," as the boys style the force, nothing to do except to gather into the stockade the few veteran bummers who hang about two of the hostelries, assuming to be notels.

a disease existing in the town, which had extended to the students of the college, the exact nature of which was a disputed point—one of the attending physicians characterizing four of the cases attended by him as diphtneria, while another reported the disease as

PHARYNGITIS, OR INPLANMATION IN THE THROAT. A representative of the HERALD, on Saturday, devoted several hours to the work of ascertaining the real facts in the case, and is forced to the conclusion that while the disease is infectious, it is not dangerous, and consequently there need be no cause for closing the college at this time. President McCosh assured the reporter that there was no occasion for marm on the part of the parents or friends of the students, that the physicians had assured him that the disease was merely an aggravated kind of sore throat. Some of the parents of students, including Mr. Pine, of this city, had, on reading the report of diphtheria at the college, hastened thither; but, after seeing Dr. Wykoff, had returned satisfied that their sons were in no danger. Dr. McCosh further asserted that in the past two or three days he had visited all who were seriously ill and all are either convalescent or getting better. Many of them attend recitations as usual although suffering from the disease. He maintained that there had not been

A CASE OF INPECTIOUS DISEASE in the college for two years. They may, perhaps, call some of it diphtheria, "but it is not," said the Doctor, "of an injectious form. Why, in one case I sent my son to sleep with one of the youths whose companion was absent, and although he had the disease in an aggravated form my son did not take it in the two nights' occupancy of the same room. This satisfied me that the disease is not infectious." The Doctor admitted that twenty or thirty young gentlemen had been attacked with the disease, but stated that he did not think there was any serious

ALARM EXISTING AMONG THE BOYS, who looked upon the publication of the exist-ence of diphtheria there as college Jun; yet such reports were calculated to injure the college and alarm parents. He admitted, with qualifications. the published statement of a correspondent of the HERALD that "many of the students are taking their departure." Dr. McCosh stated that some had really left without permission, but that is not an unusual thing at the end of the week with those whose parents reside at a convenient dis-tance, so that the boys can get back for Monday's recitations. In the case of YOUNG SCRIBNER, OF NEW YORK, which was reported to be diphtheria, he had just made an investigation, and found the report un-

Dr. Wykoff, one of the attending physicians, on

true.

Dr. Wykoff, one of the attending physicians, on being asked in what particular this disease differs from diphtheria stated to the representative of the Herald that in diphtheria there is a membraneform layer in the tonsils which can be stripped off in layers. In this disease it is a pultaceous deposit with the edges definitely defined. The waite points seem to penetrate (or dip) into the tonsils instead of spreading over them, as in diphtheria cases. This gentleman stated that This was no New Disease.

He had attended forty or fifty cases since the early fall among the students. For a week there would be numerous cases, then there would be an abstement. He had als, attended many cases in his private practice. He stated that he could not remember a summer for ten or twelve years that he had bot had cases of it. He had always promised to have the patient well in four or five days, and they always recovered. He stated that he had been through two or three diphtheria epidemics of the most malignant type, and was satisfied this was not any form of diphtheria. He asserted that Dr. McCosh, when he stated that the disease was not injectious, was mistaken. It is, be said injectious, the same as infinenza is infectious, but it is not dangerous, and A PERSON NEVER DIES OF IT.

They usually get well in three or four days. He asserted from his own knowledge of the cases he attended that there had not been a real case of diphtheria; but this disease exists all over the college. The people, he stated, are not alarmed, but the students are, and many of them want to go nome.

Dr. Schenck, of the faculty, who is a physician and has attended some of the students and intented.

thought, if they had cases of diphtheria in the college. The people, he stated, are not alarmed, but the students are, and many of them want to go nome.

Dr. Schenck, of the faculty, who is a physician and has attended some of the students, admitted that there existed coids and sore throats, but he declared that there was nothing alarming about it. It the cases he had seen there was:

No RESEMBLANCE TO DIPHTHERIA.

He ridicated the idea that the students and got up a conspiracy by circulating exaggerated rumors about it with a view of having the college closed for a season. They knew that such a ruse would fail, and he rather inclined to the belief that the matter had been exaggerated by the students for a little fun. He had no objection, he said, to fun, but this was serious fun for many anxious parents who were alarmed by these reports. Dr. Lytic, another attending physician, whose testimony that he had attended

FOUR CASES OE DIPHTHERIA,
in a mild form, among the students, appeared in Saturday's Herald, was sought, but he being absent from home the writer was unable to accertain further details from him. The faculty made hight of the disease, and expressed great desire less the college should be injured by the reports. Yet they displayed no disposition to give the representative of the HERALD facilities to make personal examination of the sick cases and ascertain the correct number who have been stricken with the disease. From the above it will be seen that the attending

THYSICIANS DO NOT AGRES

as to the character of the disease. The writer, in this dilemma, sought the students about town, all of whom seemed to be very much concerned as to the sickness, but admitted that the reports published as to the number alling were exaggerated. Some ten different boys conversed with placed the number all the way from thirty to fifty. The students all agree that some of the boys are homesick and hope by exaggerating the nature of the alsease to get recailed home. They report that never have the felegraph messengers se

PACIFIC MAIL.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE SECRETS OF THE COMPANY-WHAT THE MANAGING DIRECTOR HAS TO SAY ABOUT THEM.

When the funny men of Wall street dubbed Pacific Mail stock "Perpetual Misery" they must have been imbued with prophetic instinct, for cer-tainly ever since the shares have assumed any prominence on the Stock Exchange as a specula tive interest either its directors or its affairs have invariably been in not water. The present Congressional investigation into what is popularly, although, it appears, erroneously, called the "Sub-sidy Joo," has vied with the cause celebre of Brook lyn in absorbing the public attention, and, like its former rival, seems to be almost interminable. Indeed, so true is this that in the future the initials P. M. S. S., instead of standing for Pacific Mail Steamship, will suggest to the mind rather Pacific Mail Subsidy Scandal

Yesterday morning the HERALD received infor-

Pacific Mail Steamship Company had, within a few days, sold all of their San Francisco property, consisting of wharfs, warehouses and real estate, for the sum of \$450,000, this property having been inventoried by them at \$1,100,000. Second, that the coast or San Diego line, with six ships and certain parcels of real estate, valued at \$400,000. had been sold for \$230,000. Third, that \$600,000 worth of stock of the company had been disposed of. Fourth, that a desperate effort was to be made to have the subsidy renewed. Fifth, that the company was burdened with very heavy debts, and finally that an effort might be made to sell out the present subsidy; the inference to be drawn from the whole that the affairs of the company logue of statements the truth or faisity of which it was most important to discover and a Herald reporter was instructed that such was the duty assigned him. Mr. Rufus Hatch, the managing director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was accordingly called upon. Mr. Hatch was sufering from a severe cold, but, when the mission of the reporter was explained, he welcomed him affably and expressed his entire

he welcomed him affably and expressed his entire withingness to converse on the subject and to give all the lacts in his possession which would throw any new light on the rumors.

STATEMENT OF ME. RUFFUS HATCH.

'In regard to the San Francisco property, it is not true that we have disposed of it all. Only a portion of it has been soid, and that portion does not include any dock or wharf property whatever. The sum to be paid to the company is \$450,000 in gold. The trade has been consummated, but some lew minor details have yet to be arranged. The property has been leased back to the company for fifteen years at an annual rental of \$45,000. This includes two large warehouses, which we have leased to other parties at an annual rental of \$24,000, so that the actual annual outlay of the company will be only \$21,000. The valuation of the entire property in San Francisco, and this includes the two warehouses mentioned, made as late as last July, was \$630.000, so that the sum mentioned by your informant is terribly excessive."

REPORTER—What about the sale of the San Diego line?

Mr. HATCH—The San Diego line was sold some.

mentioned by your informant is terribly excessive."

REPORTER—What about the sale of the San Diego line?

Mr. HATCH—The San Diego line was sold sometime ago for the sum mentioned—that is, \$230,000. The property consisted of six old wooden steamers and one piece of property worth about \$12,000. The property consisted of six old wooden steamers and one piece of property worth about \$12,000. If I remember correctly Messrs. Alexandre, Guinon and Mr. William H. Fogg appraised the entire property at \$210,000. The line was not by any means a profitable one, as it was being operated at the time against a formidable opposition. In one quarter alone it lost about \$20,000, so that the sale was clearly in the interest of the stockholders. It was an expensive luxury and was one of the legacies handed down to the present administration. The launching of the Peking and Tokio, which was necessary to carry out our second contract with the United States government, which I shall explain to you later, was a great disappointment to many people, because that was supposed to be the surning point in the affairs of the company. Had the company lailed to perform this contract it was supposed that its ruin was inevitable, and this accounts in a measure for the faisenoods and misstatements which have been so industriously circulated. The evidence before the investigating Committee proved conclusively that the money spent on the "subsidy" was roboery and not bribery, and it is hardly necessary to mention who divided the money.

Mr. Irwin's testimony, in which he acknowledged to have stated that he was coming to this country to the funeral of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that it would be in the hands of a receiver within sixty days, and that he came here to wreck and ruin the company, ought to convince the public that the whole thing was a preconcerted conspiracy to break down the credit of the sommany, if not to finally ruin it.

Reporter—Have you, as stated, sold within a short time \$600,000 worth of the stock of the company, Mr.

short time \$600,000 worth of the stock of the company?

Mr. Harch—There is nothing new in shat. Some time in November last 6,000 shares of the stock were sold at 44%. The money was used to pay instalments due on the three new iron ships of 4,100 tons each, being built on the China contract. We have paid already \$375,000 on them, and we have twenty-four months in which to make final payments. The ships, when all completed and fitted out, are to cost about \$750,000 each, and the third, I think, will be launched about the middle of March.

Reposter—Well. Mr. Hatch, what have you got to say about the subsidy?

Mr. Harch—There it is again. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has never been subsidized by the United States government; what money the government has paid has been for services rendered. In 1866 a law was passed authorizing the Postmaster General to advertuse for bids and to contract for a monthly mail service for ten years between San Francisco, China and Japan. The Pacific Mail Company was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded to it, the service to commence on January 1, 1867, the sum to be paid being \$500,000.

Company was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded to it, the service to commence on January 1, 1867, the sum to be paid being \$500,000, annually in quarterly payments of \$125,000 each. The mails have been carried since that time by the Pacific Mail Company, and we are carrying them now, and the government has always paid promptly for the service. The contract has, now twenty-three menths to run before it expires.

In May, 1872, another law was passed authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for an additional monthly service between San Francisco, China and Japan lor ten years. This would make the service semi-monthly. In August, 1872, the contract was awarded to the Pacific Mail Company, the service to commence in October, 1873, the terms in regard to payment being the same as before, viz., \$500,000 annually, in quarterly instalments. Since October, 1873, the steamers have missed only two voyages. The mails have been carried satisfactorily to the government and to the commercial public, but for this additional service we have not as yet received a single dollar. In this second contract there was a provision that the ships were to be built of fron and so constructed that in the event of war they could be readily converted into war vessels. Two of them are already aftoat. The Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by law, appointed a commission of three naval officers, who were to inspect the vessels. The inspection was made and the report of the commission filed with the Poetmaster General, who ordered us to put the ships on the service under the contract. We have the letter ordering this, so there can be no doubt about that. In effict one, the City of Peking, is now in San Francisco, and will san for China and Japan on the 18th, under the last contract. The reason why these payments have been withheld is because we have not technically performed the service with American built iron ships, but we have performed it satisfactorily with as nothing to cover up. Whence called upon we have freely place

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN ROME.

(Rome (Jan. 18) correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.]
The dramatic soirce given the day before yester-

day by the American scuiptor, Storey, at the Bar-berini Palace, was a charming success. Two pieces were performed with great spirit—
Planche's "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady!"
and "1795: a Prophetic Dream," by Khosapseudonym adopted by a skilled statuary and
equestrian, Mme. Hosmer, who is without a
rival in the hunting neld after the Roman
fox hounds. The piece by Khiosa-since such
is the name-was very amusing. The scene
is laid in the British Museum, in 1795, where the
mummles awake, and feet the necessity of making
themselves familiar with the events of the period.
The costumes were very original, and well designed by Mr. Richmond. The piece was preceded
by an overture of the maestro Ben Trovato,
another fictitious name, behind which a taiented
musician conceals himself. The amateur actors
all deserve praise, being Mr. Victor Paret, the
young son of the English Amnassador, a King of
tweive years old, whose costume was perfect, and
who played his part with astonishing spirit and
self-possession, Miss Storey and Mrs. Lascelies,
who were warming applauded, Messrs. Richmond,
Sturges, Charles Plowden, Storey, and Don Carlo
Handan. pieces were performed with great spirit-

THE STATE CAPITAL

Democratic Outlook and Republican Tactics.

GREEN'S LOBBY AT WORK.

Legislative Swindles and Corporation Intrigues.

Gas, Insurance, Sheriff's and Railroad Interests.

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1875. The events of the past week here, as far as leg-islation is concerned, have not been of a very important character. Political pronnecy and specu lation, however, have undergone a considerable change during this brief period. The difficulties experienced in legislation affecting New York city now assume much larger proportions. Whatever the proposed Tammany programme may be as to pushing through suitable laws giving that organization supreme and absolute control of the city patronage, one fact I can assert—the line of action must change, or atter deteat will be the inevitable result.

WANT OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION. The tactics of the democratic majority in the Assembly have hitherto consisted in a species of bushwhacking, guerilla warfare, without concentration, skill or organization. Mesers. Daly, T. C. and one or two others have been heard from, on the door, on the democratic side. Their arguments are general and sometimes logical. But the people want the pith and marrow of public business attended to. The scalpel of acute criticism and reform agitation must be vigorously applied. Let us have the root of corruption festering the atmosphere of Albany plucked out with vigorous hands and thus give the people something to be thankful for.

COSTIGAN'S BILL—REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

The treatment which Mr. Costigan's bill received on Thursday has opened the eyes of democratic ation. General Husted and ex-Governor Alvord run the machinery of parliamentary tactics, of course in the interest of their party, with consummate skill. They raise points of order, offer resolutions and motions, and make evidently fair and candid propositions, which completely take the feet from under their democratic opponents.

Mr. L. Bradford Prince and Mr. F. W. Seward are also pillars of strength to the republican minority. When Husted rises in his sear there is always a inquisitive, anxious and nervous. Chain lightning could not have struck more terror into the hearts of the majority than did the temporary shelving of Costigan's bill. On Monday evening it will come up again. Let the democrats come together in council and some of them should read up, for the wise is enough."

GREEN'S LORBY.

occasion, "Oreswell's Manual." "A word to the wise is enough."

A thoroughly equipped lobby appears to be on hand in the interest of that most tenacious officeholder, Andrew H. Green. There are three gentlemen pointed out as positively engaged in active lobby schemes for Green. Others behind the scenes puit the wires, but those three have come to Albany, it is understood, fully armed, in the contest for retaining the Comptroller. The names of these gentlemen are James N. Beers, a member of the gentlemen are James N. Beers, a member of the defence of the contest of the c

all may yet be well.

THE CORPORATION INTERESTS AT WORK.

A general opinion prevails that special legislation, being killed off in the lobby, is absolutely dead. But events last week dispelled the pleasant supposition. The tactics of corporations begin to be developed, and gentlemen of the lobby look forward to very substantial pickings from this interest. General laws must be passed in the management of these corporations. Already the carrien of cerruption and swindle in these particulars offends the moral sense of honest legislators.

THE GAS MONOPOLISTS.

Three bills emanating from Kings county have been introduced so far to regulate and control the quality and price of gas. Citizens of New York need not be reminded of the outrages committed upon them by gas companies—of overcharges, insuits by collectors and other grievances. Why is there no remedy? Will these bills pass? The first question is very easily answered. Money of corporations has controlled legislati in in their interest for years. Bribery accomplished the work. The second question is not so easy of solution. We

The second question is not so easy of solution. We hear a reform Legislature was inaugurared. Let the existence of reform be proved. Messrs. Worth and Coffey of Brooklyn, who introduced those this in the House, can let us know the history of their defeat, if such is their fale.

The internation of the composition of a number of these companies are measure. As to moneys retunded, Mr. Chapman asystement to this department the amount refunded to policy holders. The receiver is an officer of the court, and is subject to the order of such court, and is not under the control of the department; hence there is no data in the department to enable the Superintenat the amount refunded to policy holders. The receiver is an officer of the court, and is not under the control of the department; hence there is no data in the department to enable the Superintenat the amount refunded to policy holders. The receiver is an officer of the court, and is not under the control of the department; hence there is no data in the department of enable the Superintenation of security to cover all premiums in case suspension seems to be an equilable measure.

Radibook of the court, and is not under the control of the court, and is not under the control of the court, and is not under the control of the court of the c